Sl.No.	Name of the company	2000-01	1999-2000	1998-99
SECTION 25 COMPANIES				
115.	Artificial Limbs MFG. Corpn. of India	51	44	-429
116.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	2692	2912	1827
117.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development	2014	974	966
118.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	396	274	91
119.	National Minorities Development and Finance Corpn.	1007	913	686
120.	National Research Development Corpn. of India	12	45	32
121.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	175	129	46
122.	National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation	1061	2486	2298

Allocations for Communicable Disease Control Programmes

1928. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Government's allocation for various Communicable Disease Control Programmes in the country;

(b) the details of programmes for which India sought external assistance for the last three years alongwith the names of the agencies and the programmes funded, year-wise;

(c) the amount sanctioned for these programmes, programme-wise;

(d) how much amount out of this has been actually spent;

(e) whether any evaluation has been done on any such externally funded programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.RAJA): (a) The allocation for various communicable disease control programmes in the country during 2002-03 is Rs. 650 crore.

(b) A Statement showing National Health Programmes for which external assistance was sought along with their amount and names of external agencies year-wise, during the last three years is given at Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) A Statement showing amount allocated/released and expenditure incurred on major National Health Programmes for the last three years is given at Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The World Bank Assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project which ended on 30th June, 2002 was evaluated by studies relating to National survey on Blindness, Rapid Assessment of blindness and outcomes, Beneficiary Assessment Survey, Cost-Benefit Analysis of the project and evaluation of NGOs who were granted non-recurring assistance. The Revised National TB Control Programme has been reviewed jointly by Government of India and WHO in February, 2000 and was found to be doing well. The review recommended extension of the programme rapidly to cover the whole country as soon as feasible. The National Institute of Epidemiology (ICMR), Chennai, and the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi have jointly conducted and independent evaluation of National Leprosy Eradication Programme in March-April, 2000. The evaluation found 99.7% of leprosy patients receiving Multi Drug Therapy, declining trend in prevalence rate in all States, satisfactory drug position and higher awareness in community about leprosy in urban areas, etc. In respect of National AIDS Control Programme, a national level agency has been identified and assigned the responsibility of development of CMIS, conduct of base line, mid-term and end-term evaluation. A computerized management information system has been finalised for effective monitoring and evaluation to assess the implementation of 2nd phase of the project at National and State level. Apart from this an adequate computerized project financial management system has been finalized to provide accurate and timely information regarding project resources and expenditure to facilitate efficient project management.

Statement—I

Details of External Assistance for Health Programmes*

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	Assistance Sought		
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
(i) National Anti-Malaria Programme (EMCP)			
World Bank	120.00	100.00	100.00
(ii) National Leprosy Eradication Programme			
World Bank (includes DANIDA	49.05	38.00	52.00
(iii) Revised National TB Control Programme			
World Bank	67.00	94.00	119.00
DFID	4.83	4.49	12.00
DANIDA	3.25	4.56	6.00
(iv) National Blindness Control Programme			
World Bank	60.00	65.00	96.01
DANIDA	5.00	10.00	10.00
(v) National AIDS Control Programme			
World Bank	135.50	120.50	166.50
USAID	—	8.00	7.00
DFID	—	8.00	25.00

* Represents only external assistance sought through Budget of D/o Health.

Statement—II

Allocation/Release and Expenditure incurred on National Health Programmes

(Rs. in crore)

	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02	
	A/R	Exp.	A/R	Exp.	A/R	Exp. (P)
1. National Anti-Malaria Programme	250.00	176.01	255.00	188.32	225.00	219.78
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	85.00	82.05	74.00	73.86	75.00	70.73

		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02	
		A/R	Exp.	A/R	Exp.	A/R	Exp. (P)
3.	National TB Control Programme	105.00	87.54	125.00	108.75	136.00	103.50
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	85.00	83.73	110.00	109.41	140.00	126.77
5.	National AIDS Control Programme	140.00	135.25	145.00	173.30	210.00	229.00

A/R—Allocation/Release

P—Provisional

14th International Congress on AIDS

1929. SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the recently held 14th International Congress on AIDS held at Barcelona;

(b) if so, the details of the deliberations conducted;

(c) whether Brazil and Thailand have made tremendous progress in AIDS control/management by establishing legal rights for free medicare and treatment for AIDS victims; and

(d) what insight India has gained from the Barcelona conclave and how it proposes to adapt the same in Indian context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following issues emerged as an outcome of the deliberations:

- HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support demands increased commitment of resources, and massive effort.
- All aspects of HIV/AIDS should be addressed in a holistic manner by scientists, politicians, People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), NGOs, religious leaders, business and media.
- Access to care and treatment should be available to all PLWHA;
- Extending dignity and respect to people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups;